

Product datasheet for **TP723870**

TNFRSF1A (NM_001065) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1A (sTNF-RI / TNFRSF1A)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Human sTNF-RI, the region of Ile22-Thr211 with an N-terminal Met, from gene Accession# NP19438.1
Tag:	Tag Free
Predicted MW:	21.4 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95%, as determined by Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE.
Buffer:	1 x PBS
Bioactivity:	The ED50 is 0.045-0.01 µg/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 1.0-2.2 x 10 ⁴ units/mg, determined by a dose-dependent inhibition of 0.25 ng/ml TNF-α induced cytotoxicity in L929 mouse fibroblast cells in the presence of 4 µg/ml actinomycin D.
Endotoxin:	Less than 0.01 ng per µg protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Unopened vial can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to 2 weeks, at -20°C for up to 6 months, or at -70°C or below until the expiration date. Aliquots can be stored between 2°C and 8°C for up to one week and stored at -20°C or colder for up to 3 months. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	NP_001056
Locus ID:	7132
UniProt ID:	P19438
RefSeq Size:	2236
Cytogenetics:	12p13.31
RefSeq ORF:	1365



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Synonyms:	CD120a; FPF; p55; p55-R; p60; TBP1; TNF-R; TNF-R-I; TNF-R55; TNFAR; TNFR1; TNFR55; TNFR60
Summary:	<p>This gene encodes a member of the TNF receptor superfamily of proteins. The encoded receptor is found in membrane-bound and soluble forms that interact with membrane-bound and soluble forms, respectively, of its ligand, tumor necrosis factor alpha. Binding of membrane-bound tumor necrosis factor alpha to the membrane-bound receptor induces receptor trimerization and activation, which plays a role in cell survival, apoptosis, and inflammation. Proteolytic processing of the encoded receptor results in release of the soluble form of the receptor, which can interact with free tumor necrosis factor alpha to inhibit inflammation. Mutations in this gene underlie tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS), characterized by fever, abdominal pain and other features. Mutations in this gene may also be associated with multiple sclerosis in human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016]</p>
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transcription Factors, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Apoptosis, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, MAPK signaling pathway